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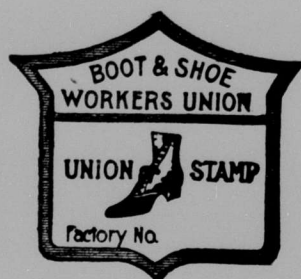
LEADING ARTICLES—April 23, 1915.

THE WATER ELECTION.
SOME ECONOMIC INFORMATION.
THE WORLD-WIDE WAR TRUST.
AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF TOIL.
"THE BEE" WRONG AGAIN.

SIERRA-SR

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
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-:- The Water Election -:-

After one of the most interesting, and in some respects, most enlightening campaigns treating a single subject in the history of the city of San Francisco the people have determined that they will not purchase the Spring Valley Water Company's properties until that corporation is willing to accept a fair and reasonable price for its possessions.

That the general opinion of the voters of the city was that the price was far in excess of the real value of the properties there can be no question. Many persons who voted for the purchase candidly asserted that they did so because the corporation occupied the position of the highwayman and the people that of the victim who must submit to the outrage or risk his life.

The vote was very large for a special election, 73,656 citizens availing themselves of the opportunity of registering their desires concerning the question. Of these 39,955 voted to submit to the corporation hold-up, and 33,467 voted against it.

In the Mission, the Potrero, and generally in the districts south of Market street, a strong majority was recorded against the purchase. At North Beach the vote for and against was about even. In the Sunset and Richmond districts, where the people have been driven to desperation by Spring Valley in refusing to lay pipes, the vote for the bonds was but a light majority.

That there was no merit in the charge made during the campaign that the opponents of the purchase were those who are fundamentally opposed to municipal ownership is made plain by the vote last Tuesday. The districts that have always stood loyally for the public ownership of public utilities voted strongly against the proposition, while those districts that in the past have blocked progress in this direction gave a majority in favor of the scheme.

Some years ago the people voted by an overwhelming majority to acquire the Hetch Hetchy water privileges and bring pure mountain water to the city, and the vote last Tuesday indicates that they still desire that the mandate issued at that time to the public officials shall be carried out with as much speed as possible, and without further parleying with the Spring Valley cor-

poration. It is estimated that water from Hetch Hetchy can be brought into San Francisco within six years, and efforts in this direction should be proceeded with at once.

In the meantime the city should proceed to compel the Spring Valley Water Company to furnish water to the outlying districts that have suffered so long and so patiently because of a shortage of it. It is inconceivable that the laws are such that a greedy corporation, the creature of law, can hold the people of a great city by the throat in the fashion practiced by this concern during the past several years.

The question as to whether it is better for the city to lay pipes to supply these districts and then compel Spring Valley to fill them with water should be quickly determined by the city authorities, because the people have issued their orders in such manner as to leave no room for doubt as to what their desires are in the premises. They want water, and they want it without submitting to the brazen demands of a greedy and merciless corporation. Able lawyers have said compliance with the desires of the people in this regard is not a difficult problem and that definite results can be speedily accomplished if the proper legal machinery is put in motion. It is, therefore, the duty of the proper city officials to proceed with as little delay as possible to comply with the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls on Tuesday last.

Whether the Spring Valley officials are still unconvinced of the futility of attempting to rob the city and are to continue their arrogant and brazen policy of defiance of the people, or are, after the drubbing administered on Tuesday, sufficiently awakened to realize that they have run very nearly to the end of their lawser, remains to be seen; but the people have emphatically recorded their desires, and there is no course left open for our city officials than to proceed promptly, vigorously and effectively to compel the corporation to carry out the provisions of its franchise by delivering water to the citizens who need it. It is to be hoped, first, that this will not be found necessary, but, in the event the corporation continues its past tactics, there will be no hesitancy in bringing it to brook.

SOME ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

By Richard Caverly.

Foreign countries have been establishing credits in the United States—in other words, opening bank accounts with us—on a scale never heard of before the war. These credits are needed to pay for various supplies purchased here; but in the opinion of the "Financial Chronicle" another and more or less underground movement along the same lines is going on.

The action of foreign exchange has shown a big flow of funds from Europe to this side, which the great majority of people think is a sign of prosperity for our country; but it is not, even if we got all the gold in Europe. Exchange on London has fallen in New York to the lowest point on record. Roughly speaking, everybody wants to send money this way; nobody wants to send it the other way.

The "Chronicle" argues that this action of foreign exchange is not explained by the large outflow of merchandise to Europe and payment therefor, but is a sign that a good deal of European capital is seeking a safe harbor in New York—at least, the safest harbor in sight.

For months many credits in London, Paris and Berlin were uncollectible, because of the moratorium—which means suspension of payment. So long as war lasts, recurrence of that unpleasant condition is among the possibilities.

Aside from that, the enormous destruction of wealth in the warring countries raises possibilities which a prudent capitalist may well view with misgivings; and in a painful conflict between prudence and patriotism he may throw an anchor to windward by slipping money to New York. The way capital fled from war in the Napoleonic era, incidentally creating the Rothschilds' fortune, is well known.

Show capital a safe harbor in troublous times, and thither it will flee. We wonder why politics seldom lands an economist in the White House. Harrison helped unload the silver trouble on the country. Cleveland blamed the innocent greenback for the drain of gold. McKinley said foreigners paid our tariff tax and our trade balance in "pure gold." Taft swallowed the argument of the framers of the Payne-Aldrich bill as a child takes candy. Nearly all the important problems with which politics deals are economic, and economics is merely the science of business in the largest sense.

The protective tariff imposed by Germany and by France does not give the German nor the French worker any advantage over the British workingman, who has no tariff. The world's working power is estimated to have doubled in the last half century, due largely to steam. During the same period America's efficiency has increased ten-fold, while that of her nearest competitor has increased only four-fold. We have had over fifty years of protection, yet in relation to the product, per unit of value, labor is receiving less to-day than it did a half century ago.

In 1850 the average worker received as wages 23.21 cents of every dollar's worth of value he produced; in 1900 and 1905 this proportion had decreased to 17.06 of every dollar's worth of value produced; but in 1910 under the very highest tariff, the proportion had decreased to only 16½ cents of every dollar's worth of value produced.

The report of the British Board of Trade, page 275, shows increase of money wages, from 1881 to 1910: Great Britain, 20.3 per cent; Germany, 22.8 per cent; France, 17.6 per cent; Italy, 16.2 per cent; United States, 13.4 per cent. This increase comes through the organized efforts of trade unions—not from the tariff—yet progress and poverty are increasing to an alarming extent, all over the world.

Our statesmen tell us that in order to be prosperous we must export more than we import, so

as to have a "favorable balance of trade," and that gold will flow into our treasury.

But in looking over a statistical abstract of the United States Government, 1912, page 796, and summing up the exports and imports for the past fifty years we find the excess of exports over imports to be as follows: Gold, \$419,000,000; silver, \$809,000,000; merchandise, \$8,831,000,000; total, \$10,059,000,000. Ten billion, fifty nine million dollars paid to foreigners in the past fifty years, without receiving one cent of payment in return, for our excess of exports over imports. Will some protectionist kindly inform us when this "favorable balance" will be paid to the United States?

The total production of gold in the world since the discovery of America is only \$14,308,237,000. It is therefore evident that our "favorable balance" can not be paid to us in gold.

One of the few things of value that this war will accomplish is a vast amount of thought and discussion as to the real cause, and if we think straight, or deep enough, it will be found that economic interests lie at the base of the trouble. A political boundary is of no consequence; it can hardly be detected by the sense. An economic boundary, however, is a very different thing. A tariff is an economic boundary. A tariff boundary is a practical obstruction to friendly relations of people; a political boundary is not. People do not live by political things; they live by economic things; their political institutions revolve around their economic interests all the time.

In the order of importance, bread comes first—it is economic. A new coat or hat is worth more to labor than a politician. The politicians do not help labor; as a rule they rob them, or hinder them.

It is not a written constitution, nor a declaration of principles, nor a set of rules, nor a pile of law books, nor forty-eight different Legislatures, nor a "glorious" flag, that gives unity and perpetuates this country. It is the unhindered commerce, by which our people alone can live; that, like the lifeblood in the human body, courses everywhere in our Union, under a system of absolute free trade. To this vital principle we owe our unity, our strength, our harmony, our wealth, our competency as a nation, and our political integrity. For every dollar of foreign trade transacted under tariff restrictions we trade forty dollars with our own people, under freedom. The home market is worth forty dollars to one dollar for the foreign trade.

If free trade obtained between every country in Europe the petty national spirit now kept alive by selfish interests in every political subdivision of that unhappy continent would gradually melt away, and finally disappear.

The differences over which they are now fighting are the direct result of ingenious, plausible and empty sophistries, concocted by the disordered, cultured brains of cankered souls of worthless aristocrats, whose utter extinction would be an unmixed blessing to the human race.

There is no good reason why all the different people in Europe cannot dwell together in peace and harmony as they do in the United States, and for the same reason. Here are gathered all the races of the earth, and instead of fighting they are amalgamating. It is free trade and the free institutions that go with it that make for peace in this country, and it will do the same in Europe; and to the extent that our industrial relations are imperfect in this country is due the fact that we have not applied the doctrine of free trade in its fullness even here.

Trade cannot be wholly free until production is also free, and production is not free anywhere in the world. It is taxed nearly to death. Everywhere, monopoly has a strangle-hold upon indus-

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try, and this hold must now be broken if we are to be free in the true sense.

Both laborers and capitalists collectively create a public produced fund of immense and constantly increasing value, (ground rent), in which, as such, neither participates. Their non-participation persistently operates to reduce wages, interest and net profits, and also results in restricting the natural opportunities for producing, and therefore penalizes wealth production.

The Chicago "Public" says: "What is spoken of by the press as the largest realty transaction in the history of the city has just been completed in Chicago. The price was \$3,650,000—\$650,000 for the building, and \$3,000,000 for the land—or \$15,000 a front foot. This land, known as the Fine Arts Building property, is said to have been bought by the Studebakers, between 1883 and 1885, for \$600 a front foot. Twenty-four hundred per cent increase in land values in thirty years privately appropriated will account for the idle men, some of whom cannot get work, and one who does not need to work."

Ground rent is a publicly created value, and is therefore the natural fund from which the cities should obtain all their taxes. The value of ground rent is directly related to the selling value or market price of the land, the two tending to rise and fall together.

Destroy land monopoly by taxation or ground rent; then labor and capital will stand upon an equal footing. For, if the natural opportunities for industry be thrown open alike to labor and capital, labor will be freed from the necessity of accepting the proffered terms of capital, and will be able to negotiate as an equal—for land monopoly will be absent.

MRS. GILMAN TO SPEAK.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, author and lecturer, will speak but once in northern California, in San Francisco, under the auspices of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, at Native Sons' building, 430 Mason street, near Post, on Monday, April 26th, at 8:15. Mrs. Gilman is one of the most prominent members of the advisory council of the Congressional Union, and an authority on the feminist movement in its larger aspect.

Mrs. Gilman has been a marked figure in the field of social progress and reform since 1890, when her famous evolutionary poem, "Similar Cases," attracted world-wide attention. When her first book, "In This Our World," appeared in 1899, she had already won a reputation as a lecturer and magazine writer. The publication of "Woman and Economics," later in the same year, placed her definitely as a leader of modern thought along sociological and economic lines. The book today is used as a textbook in schools and colleges, and has been translated into five languages.

At the international congresses in London, in 1899, in Berlin in 1904, and in Budapest in 1913, she was one of the most prominent speakers on a program embracing the names of the most famous women in the world. Mrs. Gilman's philosophy is simple; she simply sees evolution as a world process still going on, with human ethics become a practical science. She sees the so-called "riddles of life," the social problems—large and small—that are torturing the world today, not as hopeless enigmas but merely "examples," such as are set the child in school, quite easily within our power to solve.

Tickets to Mrs. Gilman's lecture, on "The Vision and the Program," may be had at the suffrage exhibit at the Exposition, at the San Francisco Center, 220 Post street, and at the lecture hall next Monday night.

THE WORLD-WIDE WAR TRUST.

By Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner.

Is there no way whatever, it may be asked, by which the people can protect themselves from the greed of the war trust magnates? Yes; just one way. That is by the government taking the profit out of war and preparation for war by manufacturing all of its own munitions, armor, cannon, and battleships. Both Washington and Lincoln advocated the nationalization of the manufacture of war munitions as sound public policy. Government manufacture as a policy need have no bearing whatever on the question of whether we shall have a large or small navy. Those who advocate government manufacture of all war equipment are not so much concerned for the present whether we build one or more battleships a year, so long as the government does the manufacturing, because, then, for every dollar Congress appropriates for battleships the people will receive a dollar's worth of battleship.

If the government will manufacture all of its own war materials, millions of dollars will be saved annually to the taxpayers as a result of the already demonstrated ability of Uncle Sam to manufacture at a cost much below the prices of the war trust, as I shall show. Government manufacture will mean that the workmen who perform the labor of actually making the munitions will receive higher wages and better working conditions than the employees of the ring of private contractors receive, as these firms number among them the most bitter enemies of organized labor in the United States, working 51 per cent of their employees 12 hours a day, according to a report of the United States Bureau of Labor made just after an investigation in 1910.

Fortunate indeed would it be for this nation today if the government had a monopoly of the manufacture of all munitions of war. It is not the average American, the man who will be required to do the fighting and pay the bills if we become embroiled in the European conflict, who is jeopardizing our peace. The average American is remaining at home attending to his business. It is the ring of war-trafficking private arms and ammunition firms who are endangering the peace and welfare of 100,000,000 people in order that they may satisfy their own greed for profit. If we go to war, it will not be on account of anything the average American has done, but because as a nation we have neglected to safeguard our peace by taking the profit out of war and preparation for war.

Because I believe it is my duty to do so, I desire now to take the responsibility of directing the attention of the American people to the fact that their money appropriated for the army and navy is being wasted by the millions, and to take the responsibility of identifying the war traffickers, so that the taxpayers may know where the millions upon millions of their money that has been dumped into the bottomless pit of militarism have been going, are going, and will continue to go unless public opinion shall arise in its might and demand that further waste of public funds shall cease.

To begin with, who and what is the armor ring, if there is really such an animal? Is the term "armor ring" a mere figure of speech, something invisible, or is it possible definitely to place our finger upon it? Answer: It is possible.

The armor ring is the Bethlehem Steel Co., the Midvale Steel Co., and the Carnegie Steel Co. These three firms, exclusive of their subsidiary war-trafficking auxiliaries, have drawn down since 1887 from the Navy Department alone for the single item of armor plate contracts aggregating \$95,628,912, divided as follows: Bethlehem, \$42,321,237; Carnegie, \$32,954,377; Midvale, \$20,353,298.

I have just stated that the armor ring is com-

posed of the Bethlehem, Midvale, and Carnegie companies. Remember the names!

Now, the armament ring is composed of Midvale, Bethlehem, and Carnegie. Ammunition ring, Carnegie, Midvale, and Bethlehem. We will add to the ammunition ring, for good measure, the Du Pont Powder Trust, which has no competitors in the sale of smokeless powder to the government for reasons that will appear most remarkable when explained. The powder trust has obtained contracts aggregating about \$25,000,000 since 1905.

LESSON IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The American Economic League.

Lessons in political economy have just been given the University of Wisconsin—not by the professors employed there to teach that science, but by the State Board of Public Utilities and by Professor William H. Allen of New York.

The State Board of Public Utilities has made a report in which the fact is shown that the University was at one time in possession of very much land—a gift to the State from the Federal Government. Some of this land was in the city of Madison, where the University is located. Between the years 1850 and 1887 most of the land was sold. About 300,000 acres of timber land was sold for \$1.25 an acre to a few lumber barons, who became millionaires as a result. Most of the land in the city of Madison was sold for \$13,630. That land is now on the city's assessment rolls for \$1,575,000, which is probably much less than its market value. Recently the University needed a lot it had sold for \$80. The owner did not want to sell, and condemnation proceedings were resorted to. The price fixed was \$17,000, which the University had to pay.

This increase in value is due to the growth of Madison, and one of the most powerful agents in causing this growth was the University itself. So a big part of the difference between the \$80, for which it had sold the lot, and the \$17,000, which it paid in buying it back, was value that it had itself created. The incident furnishes an excellent example by which the University's professors of political economy may make clear to their classes why land values should not be privately appropriated. In fact, the report of the Public Utilities Board is alone sufficient to make that clear. But since some of the students may not read the report the professors may take it upon themselves to call the attention of students to the matter.

Professor Allen of New York has made a survey of the University, and finds some fault with its management. Among other criticisms he refers to a matter that must long ago have had the attention of the University's economic department. He claims that the University has been making land purchases in such a way as to needlessly inflate the land values in Madison and increase the living cost of its students. As experts in their particular branch, the University's professors of political economy must be well aware of the evil of land speculation, and must know that the cure is to take for public purposes, through taxation, the rental value of land, exclusive of improvements. The students who read Professor Allen's report will be better able to appreciate the importance of applying that remedy.

No man can produce great things who is not thoroughly sincere in dealing with himself, who would not exchange the finest show for the poorest reality, who does not so love his work that he is not only glad to give himself for it, but finds rather a gain than a sacrifice in the surrender.—Lowell.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF TOIL.

Observers of the recent hearings by the United States Industrial Relations Commission in Dallas, Tex., reviewing the great mass of evidence, freely give the palm to the remarkable statements made by a simple farmer and his wife. Some notable authorities in the Commission and outside of it declare that the biggest testimony and the supreme facts procured by the Commission throughout, not only the hearings there but all over the country, were those that came from this pair.

These star witnesses were Levi Steward, of Speers Switch, Fannin county, Tex., and his wife. Dressed in poor clothing, and accompanied by seven of their eight children, three of them barefooted, the couple made a profound impression.

Steward came to tell in his own words the life of the "pore white" on a tenant farm. There are a million or so "pore whites" just like Levi Steward, in the South, and 50,000 or more of him in Texas.

Steward moves almost every year. Since he has been married, thirty years ago, he has moved twenty times, living part of the time in one-room houses. The most rooms his house ever had was seven.

He is farming on shares.

Three of the Steward family were barefooted. They had been barefooted all winter, and in north Texas winter winds have teeth. It was thirty degrees above zero in Dallas on the morning of the hearing. Yet for the past two years the children had had no shoes, Steward said.

When her husband had finished, Mrs. Steward took the stand, and was questioned by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, a member of the Commission. It was with a straightforward directness that Mrs. Steward talked, much as she would talk to her neighbor. There was no embarrassment when Mrs. Harriman asked her about the coming of children. Only when new hats were mentioned did Mrs. Steward appear disconcerted. And Mrs. Steward has had only two new hats since her marriage, thirty years ago!

She did not realize that on her words hung possibilities for relief for 50,000 Texas families who are living under conditions as bad or worse than she described. She did not realize that she was the spokeswoman for the millions of tenants of the South who are chained to the soil by the system of tenantry which permits the worst forms of absentee landlordism.

"I was born in Faulkner county, Ark.," Mrs. Steward said, in reply to the questioning of Mrs. Harriman. "My father was a farmer. He was counted the largest farmer in Faulkner county. I went to school, but left at fifteen, when I was married.

"Papa gave us bedding, my clothing, a cow and a calf. We had no money. We bought some furniture and a stove on credit.

"How many hours a day did you work?" Mrs. Harriman asked.

"We got up early, and I got breakfast at four o'clock in the summer."

"Have you ever helped with the farm work?" asked Mrs. Harriman.

"You're mighty right; I've made a hand every year since we were married except one."

"What effect has it had on your health?"

"I think it's bad for a woman to drag cotton sacks."

Asked to describe her work, Mrs. Steward said she cropped cotton and corn, and in Arkansas she planted cotton. She never picked much cotton; it was too difficult, she said. But she did the housework, too, she said.

Mrs. Harriman asked about the food.

"We usually have syrup and biscuit for breakfast; meat and corn bread," stated Mrs. Steward. "I usually go home from work in the fields about 11 o'clock to cook dinner. I gather vegetables on the way in, when we have a garden. The meat

we have is mostly chicken, but sometimes chicken and salt pork."

"What kind of a house do you live in?"

"It has three rooms. One is a kitchen and the other two have two beds apiece in them. My sewing machine is in one of them. I sew all my clothes. I never have bought a ready-made dress in my life. In Arkansas I made all the clothes my husband wore, too."

"Do you have time to read?"

"Not much; sometimes I read novels in farm papers."

A barefooted child climbed up the stand to its mother's side.

"Don't you ever have shoes for the children in the winter?" Mrs. Harriman asked.

"Up to this winter and last we did."

"Are these clothes they have on their best?"

"Yes, ma'am! Do you think I'd bring these children to Dallas in anything but their best?" Mrs. Steward was emphatic.

Mrs. Harriman asked what remedies could be suggested. Mrs. Steward mentioned only one thing—what every woman wants—a good housemaid. She called it a "girl."

"How long did you rest after the children were born?"

"If I could get up at all I'd get up; I never stayed in bed more than nine days."

"What patent medicines do you take?"

"None now. I used to keep a bottle of nerve medicine in the house."

"Do you worry much about the future?"

"No, I don't think it does any good. I always try to do my best, and take no more on my head than I could kick off with my heels."

"That's a fine philosophy," said Mrs. Harriman. And the other Commissioners appeared to agree with her.

Steward's afternoon recital of wrongs brought in a preacher near Paris, for whom he worked. The preacher held him responsible for some wood that was lost after he had cut it on shares, when a creek washed it away. Because the preacher wanted him to pay for the wood, and he had no money, Steward moved away.

Year after year he worked, he said, sometimes making a few dollars, but usually "comin' out about even," or "in the hole."

Dishonest storekeepers charged him several times too much for goods, yet Steward kept on reckoning, he said. He "reckoned it would be all right, though." It was—for the storekeeper, who in some instances owned the land Steward was working.

"Why didn't you sue when they cheated you?" Chairman Frank Walsh asked.

"I was a stranger and had no money, and couldn't hire a lawyer."

"Did your children ever go to school?"

"Sometimes, but most generally it was too far to the school building, through the black mud."

"What kind of clothing do you wear?"

"I've bought just one suit in five years. It was a coat and pants, and cost me \$10."

Chairman Walsh then brought out a new line of questioning that the store account of Steward varied with the profits he made for his year's work. Steward is now located at Speers Switch, Fannin county, eighteen miles east from Denison.

Walsh asked him whether he thought he was unfortunate, or naturally not of a settled disposition, that he didn't get ahead.

"I never liked to move, but I wanted to do the best I could, so I moved."

"Have you been permitted to farm as you wanted?"

"Yes, only they'd tell what I could plant, and where."

"What is the condition of other men you meet? Do they stay in one place?"

"No."

"You heard the testimony this morning of the

man who said his tenants made \$1200 a year. Did you ever meet that sort of a farmer?"

"I 'shore' haven't."

"You know we are trying to inquire into the condition of tenant farmers," Walsh said. "The Government is trying to determine their mode of life and why they don't make any money. If you have any more reasons to give why they don't, tell me."

"Well, one fellow told me if I'd clear his farm of Johnson grass and Bermuda grass he'd let me live there as long as I wanted. Then I cleared it all off, and he said he guessed he'd farm it himself, and so he gave me another piece of land full of Bermuda grass to clear up."

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BLUE LABEL CIGARS

"Did you remind him of your agreement?"

"Yes, but it didn't do any good."

Walsh asked Steward whether he had ever voted.

"Three times in my life—twice in Arkansas, and once here."

"Why don't you vote? You understand, don't you, that you might better your condition by voting?"

"It didn't look like it done any good; it went their way anyhow."

"What is your idea about obtaining justice?" Walsh asked. "Why don't you take the pauper's oath and go to court and sue for your rights?"

"I didn't feel like I'd gain by it. I was a poor man and the others had money. By seein' the courts run in Paris I got the idea that a poor man hasn't any chance."

"Do you read any farm literature?"

"You bet I do. I've got a letter from the State Department of Agriculture recommending me as bein' a good farmer."

Steward said he'd never been in the civil or criminal courts for any court matter.

Summing up his life's work, he said:

"For the last two years we'd have been better off if we hadn't done anything."

The following was the startling statement made to the Industrial Relations Commission by Chas. B. Austin, head of the division of public welfare of the University Extension, from Austin.

"One of the greatest pieces of work done by this Industrial Relations Commission was the appearance of the tenant farmer, Steward, and his wife, who showed that as a result of lifelong toil on farms they have not been able to accumulate anything."

Austin's statement came just after Pat Nagle, Kingfisher, Okla., had pictured the farmer, among other things, as "the one least able to pay, who must pay most," and as the source of revenue for parasites of all classes and degrees.

LACKING IN MODERN THOUGHT.

By Agnes H. Downing.

What legislators need, and what most of them have not, is the modern viewpoint in their law-making. To illustrate: When the anti-injunction bill was before the Senate last week many Senators plead most earnestly for the employer. Senator Stanley Benedict pictured the case of a restaurant with a strike and in front of it union pickets who told people who came that the place was unfair to labor and for that reason persuaded them to cease patronizing the place.

The Senator urged, almost with tears in his eyes, that the proprietor would soon lose his business; that the unions were taking something of value from him, something personal that the proprietor had put into it and would lose if the picketing were permitted to continue.

But who made the restaurant popular? Was it the cooking of the cook, the efficiency of the waiters, or was it some personal quality of the proprietor?

Since I heard the debate I asked twenty persons why they preferred a certain restaurant to other places in a like location and with similar prices. Six went because of the good coffee; four because of a particular touch in the salad; three because of the pie; two because of cleanliness of the linen; five because of the promptness of the waiters. Not a single one because of any quality of the proprietor; not a single one even seemed to know there was a proprietor at all—but every single one because of the quality of the work done by the workers there.

It is because the public feels that it is the work of the cook and the waiters that brings them to a certain place that the appeal has weight. And it is exactly because the employer knows this that he runs into court and gets a judge with a six-

teenth century brain to issue an injunction, such as even a sixteenth century judge would not have issued.

Time was when the proprietor put personal value into a restaurant; that was when his wife did the cooking and he and his children did the serving. Then people came to his house because of the service that he and his family rendered, or because of the good stories he told. Now, the workers do the service, and the daily papers do the entertaining. But the poor Senators still think it is the proprietor of the restaurant that attracts people to his house and that the poor proprietor needs the use of the injunction (a forced use of an otherwise good writ) to protect him from the consequences of telling the public the truth.

Such legislators do not know that the bond-holding, dividend-taking proprietor can claim nothing in equity of the personal side that comes to a business that his personality has never reached. That value is put into it by the people who do the work. Moreover, the cause of the strikers is the cause of all working people and of all small business people who depend on the workers for their business. It is the cause of 90 per cent of the people.

Success of organized labor is for the best interest of organized society as a whole. A good home market depends on workers who are well paid and have good buying capacity. Lack of a good home market brings wars for foreign markets, and with war is disaster and destruction of all that civilized people hold dear. It is the mutilation of race life itself.

What we need is legislators who know enough of modern life to know those things. Legislators are still making laws for only 10 per cent of the people and on the basis of the man who did his own work; small wonder that we have so much discord and so much misfitting in laws.

There ought to be a civil service examination for every one who aspires to a legislative office. Candidates ought to pass a test on modern wealth-making, social values, and legislative needs of the people as a whole. With such a test for legislators we might hope for laws to fit the twentieth century.

THIS DEFECTIVE UNIVERSE.

By Arthur Brooks Baker.

The knocker wanders through the earth with trouble on his mind. He finds this bungling universe improperly designed: The elephant and kangaroo should surely trade their tails; there ought to be some roller skates upon the feet of snails, and snow should fall from heaven in the months of greatest heat, for that would be considerate, convenient and discreet.

The microbe should be modeled to a more impressive size, so he could not avoid the faithful nurse's watchful eyes; and then, instead of treating him with Latin smooth and glib, the Doc. could paste him on the jaw or swat him in the rib; and rats with feathers on their feet are practical and cheap—they'd much increase the total sum of blissful human sleep.

That careless bird, the stork, should get a speedy calling down; he fills too many orders in the poorest parts of town, while those who have a bank account wherewith to pay the freight, can telephone and telephone, and wait and wait and wait. Creation's full of errors—you can count 'em by the flock; some struggle to correct them, and some sit around and knock.

We have, all of us, free access to all that is great and good and happy, and carry within ourselves a key to all the treasures which Heaven has to bestow upon us. We starve in the midst of plenty, groan under infirmities—with the remedy in our own hands.—William Law.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1915.

O to be up and doing, O
Unfearing and unashamed to go
In all the uproar and press
About my human business!
My undissuaded heart I hear
Whisper courage in my ear.
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Labor Council last Friday night deter-
mined to acquaint the wage workers of the city
with the manner in which they have been be-
trayed by Supervisor Fred Suhr, and to keep the
information constantly before them so that he
will never again be able to gain their votes by
hypocritical promises of loyalty.

When the union label is on an article you are
assured it did not come from a penitentiary. If
the label is not on it you can not tell where it
came from or what conditions it was made un-
der. Manufacturers' trade marks do not indi-
cate anything because many manufacturers put
their trade mark on goods produced by convicts
amidst filth and disease. Demand the union la-
bel and see that you get it.

There are many members of unions who never
look ahead to see what the final results of their
actions may be. So long as their present slum-
bers are soft they are not concerned whether
tomorrow they shall awake to find themselves in
chains. Present convenience, present comfort
outweighs all other considerations. This is par-
ticularly the case when unionists neglect to de-
mand the union label. Not intelligent conduct,
but constantly being practiced.

The Legislature, in accordance with a consti-
tutional amendment adopted last fall which made
it possible for that body to confer almost un-
limited powers upon the minimum wage com-
mission, has authorized the commission to regu-
late the number of apprentices in lines of indus-
try for which it establishes a minimum wage.
Organized labor opposed the adoption of that
amendment, but the faddists and dreamers had
their way and are now taking advantage of it.
The thing is working out just as the organized
workers anticipated. The faddists were modest
at first, but are now rushing onward pell-mell for
a goal which will certainly end in disaster, for
they are, like all of their kind, impracticable
theorists who will never stop until they have
crossed the line where the people will rebel
against their nonsense and begin to back up far
beyond the requirements of justice. It is history
repeating itself.

The "Bee" Wrong Again

The Sacramento "Bee" has developed a philosophy of its own concerning
the activities of labor unions. In some instances it is vigorously for them, and in
others strenuously against them—and with this policy we have no quarrel, be-
cause we realize that unions sometimes make mistakes, and on such occasions
we cannot hope for the support of honest men who see the blunders; but such
honest men, themselves being human, are as apt to err as are the unions. That
the "Bee" does so frequently err is made manifest by the fact that it supports
compulsory arbitration and a law to deny to unions the right to limit apprentices.
The "Bee" says:

"Labor unions are a great influence for the betterment of the workingmen;
but, like all human agencies, often are led into error.

"And there could be no more serious error than adopting the high-handed
principle that not more than a certain number of youths shall be allowed to learn
a certain trade."

The "Bee" calls the limitation of apprentices on the part of unions a "high-
handed principle." Now let us see how well the author of this statement has
analyzed the situation which he attempts to discuss. Those who have the welfare
of the youths and of the State at heart look with grave concern upon the con-
dition of unemployment prevailing at present, and if there is any one thing that
would greatly add to this condition of affairs and spread it out over normal as
well as abnormal times, that thing is in allowing unlimited numbers of boys to
learn trades for which there will be no market when they have reached the stations
of journeymen. Not only would such a policy lead to idleness for the youths, but
employers would take advantage of the lack of limitation to exploit both the
apprentice and the journeyman, because a large oversupply of these youths can-
not enter the field without affecting the weal of both themselves and the adults
with whom their labor competes. Thus it will be plainly seen that the present plan
of unions limiting the number of apprentices by providing that a certain number
of apprentices shall be allowed to work with a given number of journeymen, far
from being injurious to the youths of our land, is pre-eminently a sound principle,
calculated to be of benefit to society as a whole, though, of course, it does place
a brake upon the desires of greedy employers.

The line of thought followed by the "Bee" editor appears to be of a confused
character. He talks as though he had the best interests of the youth of the country
at heart, but advocates policies that, if enacted into law, would be detrimental to
the youth even in his adolescence, and highly injurious to him in his maturity,
because the value of the trade learned would be wiped out not only by the over-
supply of journeymen turned out by such a system, but also because of the un-
limited number of youths that would follow him as apprentices in the industry.

If employers were allowed unlimited apprentices, specialization—already
gone mad—would be plunged into with increased frenzy by those profit-crazed
employers who care for no one but themselves, and this would force decent em-
ployers to follow suit or sink in the whirlpool of competition. But perhaps the
reasoning of the "Bee" man will prompt him to inquire: "If specialization in-
creases profits, why not specialize?" The answer is simple, irrefutable and plain
to the dullest comprehension. Specialization destroys all originality in the work-
man, turns out an inferior, machine-made product, and leaves the world an am-
bitionless and machine-like man. This because the soul-deadening monotony of
doing the same thing over and over allows no room for the exercise of ingenuity
and initiative. Think of shoving bolts into holes, and doing nothing else day after
day, and the effect it must of necessity have upon the man. Could poets complete
great masterpieces if to each should be allotted but a few lines in the poem,
none of them seeing the finished product as his own? We think not; and we
know that the creative genius of the specialized workman is scarcely stirred by
his piecemeal work, and that, though profits are piled up for employers, society
suffers as a direct consequence.

We advise the "Bee" that in spite of the fact that unions sometimes make
mistakes, the welfare of society as a whole will be better served by leaving in
their hands, rather than in the hands of inexperienced and, therefore, incompetent
legislators, the settlement of such questions. The men and women who constitute
the membership of our trade unions are more capable of handling these matters
than are others, and they are largely fathers and mothers, and therefore just as
much interested in the future of our youth as are those who desire to take these
matters out of their hands.

Be it said, to the lasting credit of the Committee on Capital and Labor of the
Assembly, which has determined that the Owens bill, conceived in a spirit of
vengeance, and promoted in the interest of greed, is unworthy of a place in the
statutes of this great State, has reasoned soundly and acted in the interest of
our youth.

Fluctuating Sentiments

To take advice is sometimes helpful and healthy, but there is such a thing as taking too much of it and depending so much upon it as to become a mere mimic and imitator of others. Advice should be liberally mixed with originality and self-direction or it may prove gravely hurtful.

Of Roger Bacon, who lived in the thirteenth century, it has been said he "boxed the compass of all knowledge existent in his day." He looked into the future, too, and in his cell on the old Folly bridge in Oxford he wrote down a simple prophesy in almost childish language, which to-day has been almost entirely fulfilled: "There shall be rowing without oars and sailing without sails; carriages which shall roll along with unimagined speed, with no cattle to drag them; instruments to fly with, with which a man shall by a spring move artificial wings, beating the air like the wings of birds; a little mechanism, three fingers long, which shall raise or lower enormous weights; . . . and bridges over rivers which shall rest neither on piles nor columns."

If all the arable land of the United States which is not under plow could be put into one huge farm it would cover all of the United States east of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, says "Leslie's Weekly." According to statistics which have been compiled by the Department of Agriculture, this vast acreage of land that should be used but is not totals 832,000,000 acres, which is equivalent to the combined areas of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana. This gives a striking account of the vast territory which still can be used to feed the hungry millions, not only of the United States, but also of the world. In other words, for every 100 acres that are now tilled, about 375 may be put into crops when the country is fully developed.

Every year the London Directory grows more like a red milestone, and soon it will be as immovable as one. Its information, says the Manchester (England) Guardian, yet further exceeds a single comprehension. I wonder if there is any mute inglorious Mommisen who has learned and digested all its facts. But even the idlest examination discloses curious points. One sees how trades rise and fall in the great city, as one turns to the trade section beginning "horse-." There are now only 24 horse dealers and six horse and carriage repositories, whereas the motor car makers alone occupy six columns, and there are columns of trades whose business depends on the motor industry. But even London has its lonely trades. There is only hand-cuff maker, one kilt maker, and one paper lantern maker; but there are three harp makers, five mouth-organ makers, and eight makers of illuminated addresses. As to names, the Smiths still hold their own, with 16 columns, the Joneses and the Browns are neck-to-neck, with nine, but Davies (and Davis) run to nine and three-quarters. The Williams have seven columns. A column contains over 70 entries.

Wit at Random

She—Did you have to pay damages to the woman you ran over?

He—No; fortunately it happened to be my wife.

Judge—Did I understand you to say that the parties used high words?

Witness—Their voices were pitched rather high, but the words they used were extremely low.—Cincinnati "Inquirer."

"Who is that lady dressed in black, mamma?" asked Bobby, as he sat with his mother on a ferry boat.

"That is a Sister of Charity, my boy," replied his mother. Bobby pondered deeply for a moment and then said, "Which is she, mamma, Faith or Hope?"

All of which goes to show that it is now a good time to advertise. Let people know what you have to sell and where they can get it. In this regard the Missouri editor, who compared the codfish and the hen in a poetic masterpiece, proved beyond a doubt that it pays to advertise. Here is his argument:

The codfish lays a million eggs,
While the helpful hen lays one;
But the codfish does not cackle
To inform us what she's done;
And so we scorn the codfish coy,
But the helpful hen we prize;
Which indicates to thoughtful minds
It pays to advertise.

Two friends were sitting together after dinner over the nuts and wine, and presently one of the twin gave an exclamation.

"What's up?" inquired his friend.

"Bad nut—got a worm in it!"

"Wash it down!" suggested the other, passing him the bottle.

"I should say not!" replied his friend. "Spoil good wine? Let the son of a gun walk."—Yazoo "Gazette."

Many years ago when A. A. Adece was Third Assistant Secretary of State, an employee in the department was called to the 'phone.

"Say," came the voice, "give me the name of the Third Assistant Secretary of State."

"Adece!"

"A. D. what?"

"A. A. Adece."

"Spell it, sonny!"

"A."

"Yes."

"A."

"Yes."

"A—"

"Oh, go to hell!" came back the answer, as the receiver was hung up.—Yazoo "Gazette."

Boss—No; we have all the men we need.

Laborer—Seems like you could take one more, the little bit of work I'd do.—"Judge."

Young Doctor's Wife—Mary, go and tell the Doctor there's a patient waiting to see him.

Maid—I wish you'd go, ma'am. He maybe wouldn't believe me.—"Life."

Ship's Officer—Oh, there goes eight bells; excuse me, it's my watch below.

Old Lady—Gracious! Fancy your watch striking as loud as that!—"Sailor's Magazine."

"Auntie, did you ever get a proposal?"

"Once, dear. A gentleman asked me to marry him over the telephone, but he had the wrong number."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Miscellaneous

THE CALL.

By Ernest H. Liebel.

"To arms! To arms!" the crowned heads cry,
"Your country needs you—do and die!"
"What? Face the cannon? No, not I,
That's for the lowly, not the high,
I am the King!"

"To alms! To alms!" the merchants cry,
"Come feed the people lest they die."
"What? Stop the exports? Wheat and rye,
And lose my profits? No; not I.
My gain is King!"

"To arms! To arms!" the workers cry,
"We'll take the country ere we die.
Cursed be your alms, while you deny,
The right to work for such as I,
For Man is King!"

We have dismissed into the limbo of historic falsehoods the sophistry which confused and misled our ancestors, that the prosperity of one nation means the ill fortune of other nations, and that a man gains only through the losses of others. This fallacy was based on the idea that the wealth of society is measurably a fixed quantity, and that if one man increases his holdings the holdings of other men must be diminished. We have learned that the wealth of society is the capitalization of its productive power, and that individual property means addition to, not subtraction from, the common wealth.—Hamilton W. Mabie.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

TONGUES.

By George Matthew Adams.

One of the most difficult things in this world to get control of is the human tongue. Kipling never said anything truer than when he wrote that "Man may hold most any post if he'll only hold his tongue."

Before you set your tongue to action get it under perfect control.

A single tongue can do more harm in the world than a battalion of soldiers. For soldiers can kill but bodies while the tongue can kill reputations and characters. It is too bad that we have no laws to curb tongues. Shakespeare powerfully pictured in the character of Iago the terrible consequences following in the path of an evil tongue. Iago not only destroyed the reputation and pure character of Desdemona, but he finally, through Othello, killed her body.

Compel your tongue to speak helpful messages or else keep it still.

Make it a rule of your life to use your tongue for high purposes or not at all. Resolve to speak in no way of any man or woman unless you can speak of the good qualities of that man or woman. No one ever gained happiness out of injuring the feelings or character of someone else. No one ever failed to get happiness by speaking well of other people.

The golden rule applied to the tongue comprises one of the real golden rules of conduct.

"A PARADISE FOR LAWYERS."

In an article published in this month's "American Federationist," entitled "Australasian Labor Regulating Schemes," President Gompers make public certain features of Australian industrial laws and their workings that are overlooked by the faddists and well-meaning busybodies who will do everything for the workers but urge them to help themselves.

The article includes a historic sketch of the various states comprising the commonwealth of Australia, beginning with the time that far-away country was a penal settlement for England's convicts.

Especial attention is paid to New South Wales, because it is the largest industrial State of Australia, contains the largest city, and because New South Wales has a labor attorney general.

Summarized, the chief features of President Gompers' reference to New South Wales follows:

Industrial arbitration legislation is intended to regulate employers and employees. The state undertakes to police and enforce all awards through a professional prosecuting officer and a staff of industrial inspectors. Violations of awards are prosecuted. The whole system is under the supreme direction of the court of industrial arbitration, presided over by Judge Heydon. To take advantage of the law, employees and employers must register. The judge of the arbitration court has absolute control over registration, which he may cancel "for any reason which may appear to be good." Cancellation, however, affords no relief from existing awards and industrial agreements, except when the union or its members have aided or instituted a strike or lockout, and then "upon consent of all parties concerned."

Under the industrial court are the wages boards, representing various industries, and consisting of a chairman and two representatives each of employers and employees. The chairman is often a lawyer of the "briefless" type. These boards may hold secret or public sessions at their discretion. They receive fees, which, it is charged, lead to dilatory methods. Employers object to trade union officials acting on these boards, and to overcome this objection, and at the same time have skilled men represent their fellows, trade union officials occasionally resign their office and work at their trades while serving as wages board members. Where women workers are involved, and the court believes there is none among their ranks fitted to represent them, outsiders are appointed.

Wages boards are empowered to not only set wages, but they may determine "any industrial matter." They may order preference given to unionists, but this order may be cancelled by the court of arbitration "if at any time such union or any substantial number of its members takes part in a strike or instigates or aids any other persons in a strike."

Since strikes and lockouts (these are called "dislocations") are forbidden by law, such illegal acts may be severely punished. The court may fine unions a sum not to exceed \$5000. Individuals may be fined not more than \$250. Wages may be attached to pay such fines. The courts may grant an injunction to restrain any person from continuing to instigate or to aid in a strike or lockout. Violations of this order are punishable by six months' imprisonment.

An employer who dismisses a worker for trade union activity may be fined \$100 for each worker dismissed. The burden of proof rests upon the employee, and no prosecution can be started "except by leave of the court."

The labor press is not exempt from the power of the judge of the court of industrial arbitration. It is shown by President Gompers that the registration of "The Co-Operator," official newspaper of the Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Ser-

vice Association, was cancelled because it dared to voice its objections to certain legal procedure.

In concluding this educational article, which should be read by every trade unionist, President Gompers says:

"The New South Wales system of regulating industrial relations with all its authority and power makes provision for all industrial problems except industrial freedom. The judicial despotism which rules over industry maintains many of the principles and practices which the workers of the United States of America have persistently denounced and opposed. Instead of being a workers' paradise, New South Wales is rather a paradise for lawyers.

"There is nothing in the system of governmental regulation of industry as developed in New South Wales that is in conformity with the spirit or the genius of the people of the United States."

THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

By William T. Bonsor.

The Anti-Jap Laundry League, which is composed of Steam Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 and Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union No. 256, has for the past seven years used its best efforts in combating Asiatic competition. Naturally the efforts of the league have been directed primarily in discouraging Japanese and Chinese laundry competition. In addition the organization at all times has taken and will take an active interest in all matters of an anti-Asiatic nature.

All investigations for past years show an increase of Asiatic immigration which means increased Asiatic competition. This fact is substantiated by Government immigration reports, statistics, etc., as well as by ordinary observation. The labor movement is on record as opposed to Asiatic immigration and competition. What is the labor movement doing to strengthen its position in this regard or to abate Asiatic competition except in the laundry industry?

We did at one time have an organization called the Asiatic Exclusion League, which accomplished a great amount of good until the time arrived that certain gentlemen placed politics above principle and thereby disrupted the Exclusion League and retarded to this day the progress of the anti-Asiatic movement. Of course that was not the first nor last time that principle has been side-tracked for politics.

However, it is necessary that labor in San Francisco awaken to a realization of the progress of Asiatic competition before it is too late to retard same. It seems that labor in this city is getting careless and is hardly preparing for any emergency. We are giving too much time to things that really do not concern us and too little or no time to the things that vitally concern us today and tomorrow. Take for instance the alien land legislation, which was a burning issue in 1913. Why is it not a burning issue in 1915? True it occupies a prominent place in labor's program, but is labor making such a fight for it as it did two years ago? Not out loud. Why? Which only proves, that if we are honestly desirous of eliminating or decreasing Japanese and Chinese competition and of giving this work to our own people, the time has arrived to start a general united and determined fight against Asiatic competition.

UNITED RAILROADS.

The committee from the Board of Supervisors appointed by Mayor Rolph, consisting of Supervisors Power, Walsh, Nelson, Deasy and Gallagher held a conference with President Lilienthal of the United Railroads the early part of the week, but was unable to reach an understanding with him. Another conference is to be held with him this afternoon or Saturday morning, and it may be that some conclusion will be reached.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

"You can take command of yourself at any moment you desire to do so. Study and analyze your Abilities and Powers and muster them all into your service. For you can make of yourself a towering figure in the work of the world. No one owns you. One hundred per cent of the Stock in your personal Corporation belongs to you. The little people of Destruction that whine at your door whine at the door of every forceful man. You can make them mere Pygmies in their Power over your Future."

This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Rats, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks. The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS - - NEW YORK

.....Musicians' Mutual Protective Union.....

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, April 20, 1915, Vice-President A. J. Giacomini presiding.

Admitted to membership on examination: A. B. Swan, piano and organ, and Emma Bohlinger, piano and organ.

Transfers deposited: Leo Kienash, Local 76, Seattle; Mrs. Flora Cooper, Local 153, San Jose.

Transfer withdrawn: A. B. Hawkins, Local 47.

Expelled: P. Bretland.

Members wishing to attend any of the concerts to be given by The Barrere Ensemble of wood wind instruments can purchase regular \$2.00 seats for 50c by presenting union card at the box office at Sherman, Clay & Co.

The price list committee will meet in the office of the Secretary, Monday next, April 26th, at 11 a. m.

O. R. Harrell met with a serious accident last week that will probably confine him to his home for some time. From what we hear he was up on a scaffold used by painters in painting his house, when it gave away and he was dropped some 30 feet to the sidewalk, sustaining serious injuries of the back and breaking several ribs.

CABRILLO AND CALIFORNIA.

"It is a strange thing that the great encyclopedias of modern times make no mention of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, whose achievements as a discoverer are second only to the achievements of Columbus, and whose abilities as a navigator were marvelous," writes John S. McGroarty in his book, "California," and goes on to show how the ships of the Portuguese Cabrillo were without doubt "the first to sail on pathways of the seas to the Land of Heart's Desire."

"Leaving the port of Navidad at the end of June, 1542. Cabrillo reached on August 20th a point on the west coast of Mexico called Cabo Bajo, which was the most northerly point ever reached by any of his predecessors. Putting in and out of every harbor he met upon the way, and placing its location correctly in his log, as well as giving these harbors and prominent headlands names, he at length passed the Coronado Islands and entered San Diego harbor, which he called San Miguel.

"It seems that Cabrillo's expedition tarried a space of six days in San Diego, and was loth to leave. A few days later he discovered the isles of San Clemente and Santa Catalina, planting the flag of Spain wherever he went, and claiming the country for the Spanish King. He visited the harbor of San Pedro, and sailing from thence he came upon the islands of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and San Miguel, lying off the coast of Santa Barbara. Upon these islands and the points on the mainland at which he touched the Indians came to meet and to greet him, often bringing him fish and other things to eat.

"Again lifting sail, the little fleet put out to sea and sailed northward to what is now known as Point Conception. The expedition once more proceeded upon its voyage, rounding Point Pinos and entering the bay of Monterey, in the waters of which the ships anchored and the crews attempted to land. The violence of the sea, however, was such, and continued to be so, that Cabrillo concluded to put back to the Santa Barbara coast."

A man who follows his own virtuous heart will be always found in the end to have been fighting for the best. One thing leads naturally to another in an awakened mind, and that with an upward progress from effect to cause.—R. L. Stevenson.

WHAT TO DO NOW.

By T. E. Zant.

There are many inquiries as to what those who opposed the Spring Valley purchase propose to do now to get us out of the muddle. The fact is the way is already cleared to a solution by getting such part of Spring Valley's holdings as are needed and in a condition to carry the water pressure required to give fire protection, and to get it at a reasonable value.

We should pursue the course that any sensible concern would follow. That is, go right on with construction work, and when Spring Valley sees that we mean business and that it has lost control, it will get on the other side and plead for an opportunity to sell, rather than remain in the position of a dictator demanding an unjust price.

When Germany was taking over the railroads the private companies held out for a price covering all their capitalization, going business, intangible values and all that junk. Germany said no; and started building parallel lines. The private companies saw that Germany meant business and was glad to sell for a price shamefully less than they first demanded. That is a natural result in all such cases as everybody knows, and it applies to the Spring Valley case as well.

As to Congress, there was a tremendous influence with immense capital at work in Washington to prevent San Francisco from initiating public ownership in a great power plant. They worked through certain corruptible Congressmen and Senators, and our friends were compelled to go to the limit, without actually yielding up our rights to placate their contentions and get enough votes to put the bill through. To take these shadows and manufacture them into substance, giving them the prestige of city authorities, knowing they were made use of at the time, to overcome an evil influence dangerous to our interests and creating a real obligation from a trick in debate fail to indicate honesty of purpose or the good of the public. We got the grant because we needed an abundance of pure water that our city might grow, and a fire protection that would lessen risk of losses, reduce insurance, and a power plant for cheaper light and power. Nothing is in the way except a lack of will to go at it and keep at it.

As to law suits, we can always have them if we invite them and can keep them going as long as we don't try to end them, as instanced in the "water rate case" and many others.

NO LONGER A RIVER OF DOUBT.

The recent announcement by the Department of Commerce of the discovery of a practicable channel into the Kuskokwim River, Alaska, attracted widespread interest. The interest will be renewed by a notice just issued by the department to the effect that the Coast and Geodetic Survey has printed two companion charts, one of Kuskokwim Bay and one of the river. Both charts are supplemented by leaflets of sailing directions containing a full description of the courses which should be followed, the landmarks and other details of importance to the navigator.

These charts furnish the long-sought answer to the question of how to reach in safety the mouth of the river from the sea. For the first time the navigator has the means to avoid the deceptive blind channels which penetrate the shoals of the delta and a guide to follow the river channel as it winds its way through the mud banks of the river bed.

These charts give the results of four years of persistent effort in face of adverse weather, many hardships and some danger. With their aid this great river valley becomes accessible. The resources of a territory covering many thousands of square miles await development by those who will grasp the opportunity.

CANCER.

Perhaps nothing causes more needless worry than the fact that one or more persons in a given family have died from cancer. This is commonly taken as proof that the disease is hereditary. This does not at all follow, says the "Journal of the American Medical Association." There is probably no greater chance of inheriting cancer than there is of being killed by lightning or of breaking one's neck falling down stairs. Perhaps there are people who worry even about those contingencies but the statisticians have shown that such fatal accidents are extremely rare. People who are concerned because their relatives have succumbed to cancer fail to consider how widespread the disease is. A malady that causes one death out of every eight among women and one out of every fourteen among men over forty is fairly common. On this basis it does not take much arithmetic to figure out how likely it is that cancer will occur many times in some families. The eminent statisticians, King and Newsholme, have pointed out that it does not prove heredity to show that in one family, five deaths occurred from cancer. By the very frequency of the disease, and the laws of chance, such cases would be expected even if no one had ever suggested the idea of heredity. It can be mathematically demonstrated that if a sufficient number of people start to toss coins it is a certainty that at least one of them will toss 1000 consecutive "heads." So with cancer; given a sufficient number of families it is certain that many members of some few families will die of this disease. Therefore it is not necessary to assume that the disease is inherited to account for its frequency. Sometimes this fallacy crops out when certain notable cases, such as that of the Bonaparte family, are cited. It should be remembered that the rarity of such cases of apparent heredity tends to prove the very opposite. Such cases are so noticeable that they are remembered. If the cancer tendency should disappear in such a family no further attention would be paid to the supposed danger. If such family histories resulted from actually inheriting the disease, rather than from chance, they would be far more commonly reported. It is possible that certain forms of malignant disease may, under rare conditions, be transmitted to the child. Cancer is a very large word, covering a number of widely different diseases.

UNION HATS

"YOU KNOW ME"



Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 16, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Murphy.

Roll Call — Vice-President Brouillet excused; Bro. Child appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Printing Pressmen, John F. Lyons, Stephen P. Kane, H. Tietjen, C. W. Radebold; Boot & Shoe Workers No. 216, W. K. Billings and M. Hoetz. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Riggers and Stevedores, stating it would hold picnic on April 18th, Shell Mound Park. Beer Bottlers No. 393, enclosing complimentary tickets for picnic. From Pile Drivers No. 77, resolutions thanking Secretary O'Connell for assistance rendered in behalf of Brother Warwick.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Butchers' Association, relative to new agreement of Butchers' Union. From Tailors No. 2, relative to recommendation of Council and their refusal to comply with same. From Theatrical Federation, application for boycott on American Theatre.

Requests Complied With—From California State Federation of Labor, requesting that Council send protest to Governor Johnson against the signing of Owens-Meek Convict Labor Bill, Assembly Bill No. 547. From Label Section, requesting that Council send communication to locals not affiliated with Section, urging that they affiliate. From Coroner Leland, enclosing copies of bills, Senate No. 1204 and Assembly No. 1489, providing for the construction and equipment of window sashes for the protection of men cleaning windows. Moved that bills be indorsed and representatives at Sacramento be communicated with on the matter.

Telegram from Legislative Agent Brouillet, Senator Flaherty, J. P. Duffy and James M. Murphy, urging that Council indorse Senate Bill No. 857 relative to injunctions, also stating that Secretary of State Federation of Labor had wired Senator Lyon against the passage of said bill in present form. After a lengthy discussion it was moved that Council go on record as opposed to bill as amended; carried. Resolutions from the Central Labor Council of Marysville, requesting that Council go on record in favor of Sutter County farmers' proposal to defeat certain bills relating to the so-called Sutter By-Pass and connected legislation. Moved that resolutions be indorsed and request contained therein complied with; carried.

"Whereas, The City of Marysville derives much of its trade from that portion of Sutter County lying west and south of Yuba City, which section is highly improved, and thickly inhabited, and is now threatened with inundation and destruction if the By-Pass through Sutter County is constructed along the lines now proposed; and

"Whereas, The said County of Sutter and the land owners in said section of Sutter County so menaced, are now engaged in litigation with Reclamation District 1500, commonly known as the Armour-Gerber project, to prevent this destruction of county and private property, and certain bills, to-wit: Senate Bill No. 631, Assembly Bill No. 759; Senate Bill No. 634, Assembly Bill No. 831; Senate Bill No. 660, Assembly Bill No. 766; Senate Bill No. 661, Assembly Bill No. 764; Senate Bill No. 662, Assembly Bill No. 765; Senate Bill No. 722, Assembly Bill No. 793; Senate Bill No. 910, Assembly Bill No. 1151; Senate Constitution Amendment No. 34, Assembly Constitution Amendment No. 30; have been introduced into the Legislature of the State of Cali-

fornia, which, if enacted into laws, are intended to aid said Armour-Gerber project in the accomplishment of this wrong; and

"Whereas, The prosperity of Yuba County and the City of Marysville is menaced if said section of Sutter County is ruined, thereby seriously affecting the prosperity of the allied laborers of said City of Marysville; and

"Whereas, The heart of all labor unions is ever ready to respond to the cry of the oppressed and to assist in preventing an injustice; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Marysville Labor Council that we endorse the position of Sutter County and its landowners in said litigation and we hereby ask all friends of labor in the Legislature and the Governor of this State to support Sutter County and to defeat said proposed measures.

"AL LAURENCE, President

"R. N. MURPHY, Rec. Secretary.

"Marysville Central Labor Council."

Adopted in regular session March 19, 1915.

Reports of Unions—Musicians No. 6—Donated \$5 to Bottle Caners. Pile Drivers No. 77—Reported that B. S. Green refuses to employ members of Local No. 77. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Donated \$10 to Bottle Caners.

Label Section—Requested that delegates report back to their unions relative extending courteous treatment to international representatives seeking admission to give label talk.

Report of Executive Committee—Application from Chauffeurs' Union for boycott on California Taxicab Company referred to sub-committee consisting of Bros. Dillon and O'Connell. Committee recommends that Council indorse application of Garment Workers No. 131 for a boycott on the firm of Levi Strauss & Company and that said firm be placed upon the "unfair list" of this Council. Application from Cooks No. 44 and communication from joint board of Culinary Workers requesting boycott on several cafes at the fair grounds was referred to Secretary to take up with Director of Works H. D. Connick. Report of committee concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that application for affiliation from Street Railroad Employees No. 677 be received and delegates seated. On application for affiliation from Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073 committee recommended that it be received and delegates seated. Moved that application be re-referred to committee and representatives of carriage workers be notified to be present at next meeting of committee; carried. Report concurred in as amended.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably upon all bills, and warrants ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—Resolutions from Printing Pressmen's Union condemning action of Supervisor Suhr in voting against the interests of organized labor were read. Moved that resolutions be referred to Editor of "Labor Clarion." Amended, that resolutions be adopted. Amendment carried.

"Whereas, The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco on Monday, March 29, 1915, by a vote of 10 to 8 decided to award the contract for printing the Municipal Reports for the year of 1912-1913 to the notoriously unfair Neal Publishing Co.; and

"Whereas, The Neal Publishing Company has bitterly and relentlessly opposed and maliciously slandered the organized wage workers of San Francisco during the past two years, and has brazenly violated solemn agreements entered into with the representatives of organized labor; and

"Whereas, These facts were well known to the members of the Board of Supervisors previous to their taking the vote upon the question; and

Whereas, Supervisor Fred Suhr was elected by the votes of the organized wage earners of this city because of the pledges and promises of

loyalty to the principles and purposes of the labor movement; and

"Whereas, By voting to award the said contract to the Neal Publishing Company he has been guilty of a flagrant breach of faith with the men and women wage workers of this city; and

"Whereas, The vote of Supervisor Suhr if hon-

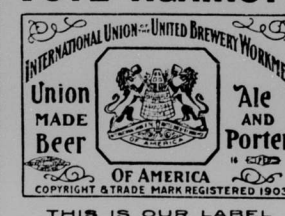
S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,

As a guarantee that it
is Union Made

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

estly recorded in accordance with his pre-election pledges on the side of the wage workers would have prevented this unfair firm from getting this valuable contract; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 condemns the action of Supervisor Suhr as highly traitorous to the people who through their votes elected him to office and who accepted his promises of loyalty to the principles and platform upon which he stood in the last municipal campaign, and we call upon the union men and women of this city to rebuke this pledge breaker and deceiver at the first opportunity.

"Respectfully submitted,

"SAN FRANCISCO PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION No. 25.

"CHAS. W. RADEBOLD,

"Secretary-Business Agent."

Moved that Labor Council have 2000 quarter cards printed and sent to unions, condemning action of Supervisor Suhr; carried.

Receipts—Pile Drivers, \$24; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Stable Employees, \$16; Broom Makers, \$16; Molders, \$20; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$24; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$8; Bookbinders, \$12; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Alaska Fishermen, \$40; Sailors, \$40; Bay and Rivermen, \$24; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$8; Mailers, \$8; Barbers, \$32; Hoisting Engineers, \$12; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$20; Bakers, \$32; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Beer Bottlers, \$12; State Federation of Labor, \$45; Plasterers, \$20; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$16; Garment Workers, \$20; Tailors, \$32; Retail Clerks, \$8; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$8; Butchers, \$4; Rammermen, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$4; Tailors No. 80, \$32; Waitresses, \$28; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$8; Bottle Caners, \$4; Horseshoers, \$8; Label Section, \$12; Donations for Bottle Caners, \$97.50; Schmidt and Caplan, \$190. Total receipts, \$956.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$6; stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$30; A. W. Brouillet, \$42; donations to Bottle Caners, \$97.50; "Chronicle" and "Bulletin," \$1.50; W. W. Montague & Co., \$7; R. I. Wisler, \$19; Label Section, \$12. Total expenses, \$306.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the label upon all purchases.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletins: 81—The smelting of copper ores in the electric furnace, by D. A. Lyon and R. M. Keeney; 1915; 77 pp. 87—Houses for mining towns, by J. H. White; 1915; 64 pp., 8 pls., 9 figs. 90—Abstracts of current decisions on mines and mining, December, 1913, to September, 1914, by J. W. Thompson; 1915; 176 pp.

Technical Papers: 89—Coal-tar products, and the possibility of increasing their manufacture in the United States, by H. A. Porter, with a chapter on coal-tar products used in explosives, by C. G. Storm; 1915; 21 pp. 90—Metallurgical problems in the treatment of the low-grade complex ores of Utah, by R. H. Bradford and D. A. Lyon; 1915; 40 pp. 99—Effect of the European war on the ceramic industries of the United States, by A. S. Watts; 1915; 15 pp.

Note.—Only a limited supply of these publications is available for free distribution, and applicants are asked to cooperate in insuring an equitable distribution by selecting publications that are of especial interest. Requests for all papers can not be granted without satisfactory reason. Publications should be ordered by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

By Dr. Francis H. Rowley.

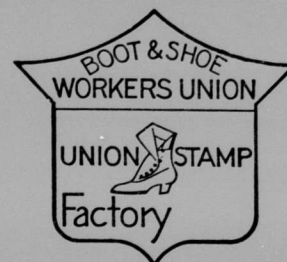
By as careful an estimate as I have been able to make from the examination of Federal and State statistics, something over a hundred millions of cattle, sheep and swine are slaughtered every year in this country in what we may speak of as its public and private slaughter-houses. One has but to think of what is involved in this statement to understand that, human nature being what it is, the traffic in meat being carried on as it is, now in vast wholesale establishments, and now in the obscurity of a thousand little barns or shacks hidden away in the woods, or unseen by any except the few—one has but to dwell, I say, upon this, for a moment, to realize that there is bound to be inflicted upon these poor creatures annually slain for food, an amount of cruelty—at least, of needless suffering—that beggars description. The very nature of the business is demoralizing. Men who engage in it inevitably grow dull to the cry of pain. There is not one of us who would not yield to the same influence.

What are the facts as to the prevailing methods now employed almost universally throughout our several States? They are largely the same that were pursued by our American butchers fifty years ago. In spite of our humane societies, notwithstanding their splendid achievements in other directions since the days of Henry Bergh, this vast field, where cruelty outnumbers its victims many fold when compared with any other, has scarcely been invaded by us. Here and there, of course, some society has entered one or more of these chambers of horror and demanded that certain practices should cease; but so little has public opinion been aroused, so far have we as humane organizations failed to do our duty, that no national or State legislation with regard to methods of slaughter has been secured that has materially changed conditions. How many of the convictions for cruelty, reported by us year by year, are for cruelties occurring in slaughter-houses? And yet that these places are the daily scenes of many unnecessary inflictions of pain, not an agent of any humane society questions.

The choice steak brings no vision of gaping throat and pleading eyes; the tender chop no suggestion of a lamb hanging by the leg and mutely bleeding to death. The sight and smells, the filth that is a part of the slaughtering-pen, are as unthought of things as though they pertained to the life of men in the jungles of Africa. And as for women who may be counted upon to champion almost every righteous cause, here is a realm of cruelty they simply cannot enter to see with their own eyes. Few of them could endure the sight. Many a strong man who has forced himself to stand for a single hour amid such scenes has gone away faint and sick at heart, resolved never to repeat the sad experience.

And now, to my individual reader, this last appeal. Who creates this demand that brings to the shambles every year to die at man's hand the more than a hundred millions of cattle, sheep and swine that are annually sacrificed for food? Every man, woman and child who eats the meat their carcasses supply. After the last word is said about the ranchman and the railroad, about the callous drover, the butcher whose hands must drip with blood, the packer who grows rich out of his traffic—we come face to face with ourselves. But for us there would be no demand and no supply. Upon us, then, no less positively and heavily rests the moral obligation to do the utmost that is within our power to see that these victims of our appetite and desire are slain in what shall be, to them, as painless and merciful a death as the noblest humanity can devise.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 8 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

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MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

"A treat that can't be beat"

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



APRIL, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(149) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(199) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(29) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) *Lauson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(198) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....	311 Battery
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2197 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(39) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....	580 Howard
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....	69 City Hall Ave.
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....	S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....	3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....	410 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880 Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	540 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....	767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....	New Montgomery & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....	340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....	316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....	316 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....	643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....	453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....	643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....	1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....	348A Sansome
(193) Lyons, J. F.....	330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....	509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....	573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....	109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....	311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....	48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....	76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....	32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....	919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....	826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....	327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1st & 2nd St.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago, 2nd & 3rd Sts.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
The Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The stated meeting of No. 21, to be held next Sunday, April 25th, promises to be unusually interesting and should bring out a large attendance. Nominations for officers for the ensuing term and for delegates to the Los Angeles convention will be in order. The campaign this year is slow in getting started, but that is no indication of a lack of interest by the membership. In addition to making nominations to fill the various offices an election board will be selected at this meeting. An interesting report will be submitted by the legislative committee. It will cover all of the activities of the union's representatives at Sacramento regarding numerous measures in which the printing industry is directly concerned. Those members of the organization who have not attended a meeting in the new Labor Temple hall should make it a point to do so. The building itself and the hall in which the union meets are a credit to organized labor, and every member of the union should make a personal inspection.

The entertainment and ball of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, held at the German House Auditorium, Turk and Polk streets, Wednesday evening, April 21st, was one of the most pleasant and successful gatherings of printers and their friends and families held in this city for a long time. Such events are becoming rare in typographical circles in San Francisco, and for no good reason. In past years the picnics and gatherings of this society were looked forward to with keen interest, and it is hoped that the event of last Wednesday evening will be the means of awakening renewed interest, not only in the society itself, but among our members generally. Fraternize a little more, backcap less, should prove a popular slogan. The Mutual Aid Society was organized on May 22, 1887, and is made up from members of San Francisco Union, Oakland Union and the Mailers' Union. It has a membership of more than 200 at the present time. Its benefit features include \$10 per week for the sick and disabled and a doctor's services and medicine are free; also a death benefit of \$100. Since the organization of the society a total of more than \$30,000 has been paid in benefits, and this has been done without levying an assessment on the membership.

The cemetery committee of the union is engaged in preparing a suitable program for the annual memorial service which will be held at the stated meeting in May. If the plans of this committee which are now under consideration are carried out, the services will be unusually interesting.

H. T. (Heine) Meade of the Blair-Murdock chapel and one of the most popular job printers in No. 21, was married Thursday, April 8th, to Miss Hattie Pollock, a most charming young lady. The honeymoon was spent amid the blossoms of Santa Clara valley. W. S. Turner, foreman of Blair-Murdock chapel, was best man at the wedding ceremony, and the happy couple were recipients of a beautiful wedding gift presented by employees of the Blair-Murdock Co.

The Recorder chapel, on April 10th, published the fourth number of the "Yazoo Gazette," and it was full of sparkling news and witty stories. "Always merry and bright," says the title page, and it is.

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Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 21th and Howard.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 153—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Workers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Household Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; headquarters Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, midnight, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet by motion of union, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammern—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Electrical Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Street Railway Employees, Jos. Giguierre, 2144 Polk.
Switchmen's—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.
Tailors (Jockey)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 100—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrig, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographers No. 21—Meet last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Gas Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Ironworkers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following members of San Francisco unions have died: Harry P. Stuhl of the teamsters, A. F. Trahan of the railroad conductors, James Robinson of the housemiths, Sigmund Clemens of the plumbers, Patrick Shanahan of the riggers and stevedores, Timothy J. Murnane of the cement workers, Joseph Scalfidi of the butchers, James J. Reilly of the plumbers, James Johnston of the teamsters, Alex Marcus of the boot and shoe workers.

The benefit ball to be given by Boilermakers' Union No. 205 in the New Labor Temple on Saturday evening, May 1st, gives promise of being a grand success, if the advance sale of tickets indicates anything. The proceeds are to be devoted to the aid of William O'Brien.

The Journeymen Barbers' Union is planning an active campaign of organization among barbers of this city, with a view to unionizing every barber shop in San Francisco.

The laborers employed on the Western Pacific tunnel at Belden, Cal., have donated \$17.50 to Mrs. Herman Suhr, who is ill and destitute while her husband is serving a life sentence at Folsom penitentiary for alleged murder committed during the riots in the Wheatland hopfields two years ago.

The Butchers' Union has presented a new wage scale to the Labor Council for approval, and it has been referred to the executive committee for report.

Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 14 has recently initiated 12 members. In the month of March the union paid out sick benefits to the amount of \$270. A committee of 25 has been appointed to organize a campaign to unionize shops.

At its last meeting Carpenters' Union No. 483 took in two members by initiation and two by clearance cards. Accident benefits amounting to \$22.50 were paid out in the past week. A. M. McLean has been appointed a delegate to the District Council of Carpenters to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of F. E. Willett.

The grand annual ball and entertainment given by the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society at the German House Auditorium, Turk and Polk streets, Wednesday evening, was a grand success.

Alexander Berkman will deliver a lecture on the "Homestead Strike" in La Boheme Hall, 1530 Ellis street, next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Admission, 15 cents.

Resolutions expressing gratitude for assistance rendered by John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, in caring for an unfortunate member of the union, have been unanimously adopted by Pile Drivers' Union No. 77 and presented to O'Connell through the Labor Council.

The Theatrical Federation of San Francisco has requested the San Francisco Labor Council to levy a boycott on the American Theatre. The request has been referred to the executive committee.

At the request of the Label Section, the Labor Council has strongly advised all unions to at once affiliate with the Label Section.

The proposed Convict Labor law, recently passed by both houses of the State Legislature and now up to the Governor, was denounced by the Labor Council last Friday night, when Secretary O'Connell was instructed to wire Governor Johnson and request him to veto the bill.

James A. Himmel of Electrical Workers No. 151 was one of the candidates to pass the examination for admission to the bar before the Appellate Court last week. Himmel is now qualified to put out his shingle and practice in all of the courts of the State.

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Personal and Local

Last Saturday night United Garment Workers' Union No. 131 gave one of the most successful entertainments and balls in the history of the organization in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. After a program of music and specialties by members of the organization, as well as by the little niece of Miss Sarah Hagan, which were highly applauded, dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Joseph Scafidi, a young member of the Butchers' Union, was killed last Sunday while playing baseball, having been struck on the head by a pitched ball. Young Scafidi did not realize at the time he was badly injured and continued playing the game after the accident. Retiring Sunday night he complained of a headache and in the morning was found dead in bed. Post-mortem examination disclosed a fractured skull.

The executive committee of the Labor Council has received an application from the Chauffeurs' Union to boycott the California Taxicab Company, complaining that the company has restrained the men in its employ from organizing. The matter was referred to a sub-committee.

The Musicians' Union has donated \$5 a week to aid the members of the Bottle Caners' Union who are yet on strike. The Laundry Workers' Union has voted \$10 for the same purpose.

The newly-formed Carmen's Union, Local No. 677, and Auto and Carriage Painters' Union No. 1073, have been granted affiliation with the Labor Council.

Secretary E. Guth of the Label Section of the Labor Council reports that in his efforts to induce merchants in the Mission district to carry goods bearing the union label, he has been ordered out of one store and refused audience in many others. His arguments were usually met with the statement that if the people didn't want to buy the goods offered, they didn't have to.

Election of officers to the District Council will be held by the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local No. 104, tonight. The union reports the payment of \$60,000 to members in distress.

The Labor Council last Friday night declared its intention of levying a boycott against the firm of Levi Strauss because of its refusal to deal fairly with the Garment Workers' Union. This concern is largely patronized by the workers, a large part of its business being in overalls and working shirts, and care should, therefore, be exercised in getting the union label on such garments.

The annual picnic and games of the Beer Bottlers' Union were held at Glen Park last Sunday. Thousands attended and the time had will not soon be forgotten as the sports were of a high order and the entertainment thoroughly enjoyed.

In connection with the complaint registered recently by the Cooks' Union No. 44 against the proprietors of several restaurants and cafes in the Exposition, Secretary O'Connell reports that he has been in touch with Harris D. Connick and that prompt attention will be given the matter. The complaint cites failure to pay wages, long hours, and poor working conditions.

The sixty-second annual picnic of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, held last Sunday at Shellmound Park, was largely attended and the elaborate program thoroughly enjoyed.

Proposed laws safeguarding the lives of window cleaners by compelling the installation of safety devices on windows received the unanimous indorsement of the Labor Council last Friday night.

The Laundry Workers' Union at its meeting Monday night, initiated 35 candidates. The secretary of the union was instructed to send a telegram to Governor Johnson protesting against the Convict Labor bill and requesting a veto on the measure. The meeting was addressed by Miss Suter of the garment workers and Philip Byrne of Boston, a representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Bartenders' Union, Local No. 41, last Monday night initiated three new members and had two applications; \$129 in sick benefits were paid out to members during the week. Secretary Dan Regan, is back at his desk.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum announces for next week a bill of headliners chief among which will be Sylvester Schaffer, "The Man Who Does Everything," presenting ten headline acts in his own person. He starts with wonderful card and coin manipulations, then he paints two very creditable oil paintings under the spotlight, does a brilliant turn at Japanese juggling, comes on next as a German Beau Brummel and entertains with clever juggling with his feet. As a circus horse-man he puts his beautiful steeds through extraordinary dancing steps; as an animal trainer he plays with his fox terriers. He also presents many difficult examples of marksmanship in which his trained deer take an important part; plays a violin like a virtuoso; as a magnificently built strong man, he balances a huge Roman chariot on the tip of his chin, and closes with a startling finale which he calls "Apotheosis." Emma Carus will amuse with an entirely new act of songs, music and dance. She is assisted by Noel Fahnestock. Harry Cooper, a character comedian with an operatic voice, will present a comedy skit entitled "The Mail Carrier," in which he will have the assistance of Charles Henderson. Clara Inge, "The Dixie Girl," who has been equally successful in musical comedy and vaudeville, will introduce a new act which is thoroughly enjoyable from start to finish. The only holdovers in this magnificent bill will be Morton and Moore, retained by popular request, who will present their original success "The Chalk Faced Comedians," and Alan Brooks in his diverting impersonation of the inebriate in "Straightened Out."

TO REDUCE INSURANCE RATES.

Senate Bill No. 29, introduced by Senator Kehoe, providing for greater supervision over the rates of insurance companies in this State by the Insurance Commissioner and thereby saving approximately \$2,500,000 per year in premiums to rate payers, is being vigorously opposed by the companies.

It is probable Senator Kehoe, who stands unswervingly for labor legislation, will appear before the Labor Council tonight to explain the bill.

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